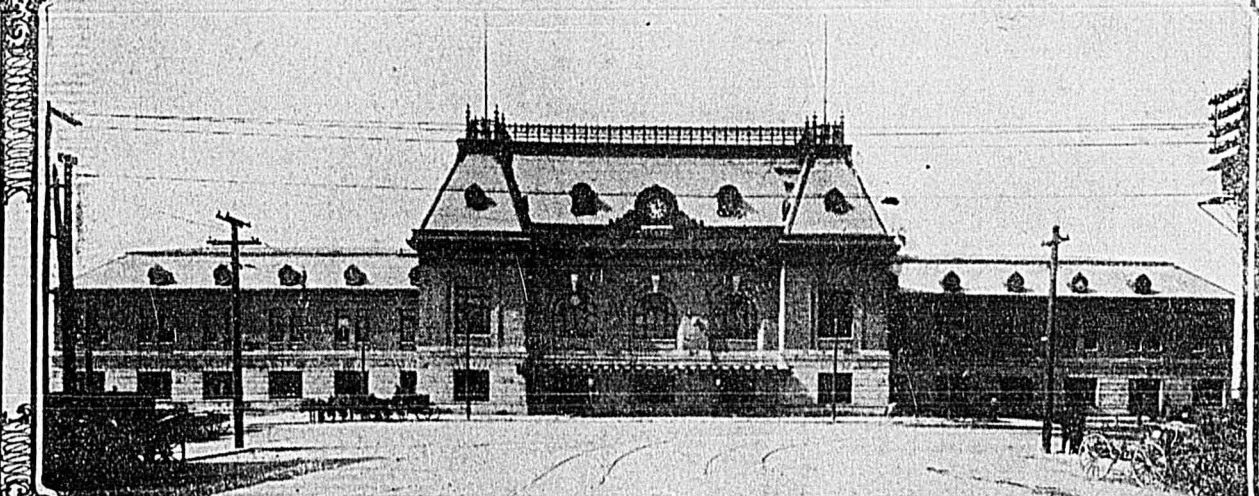
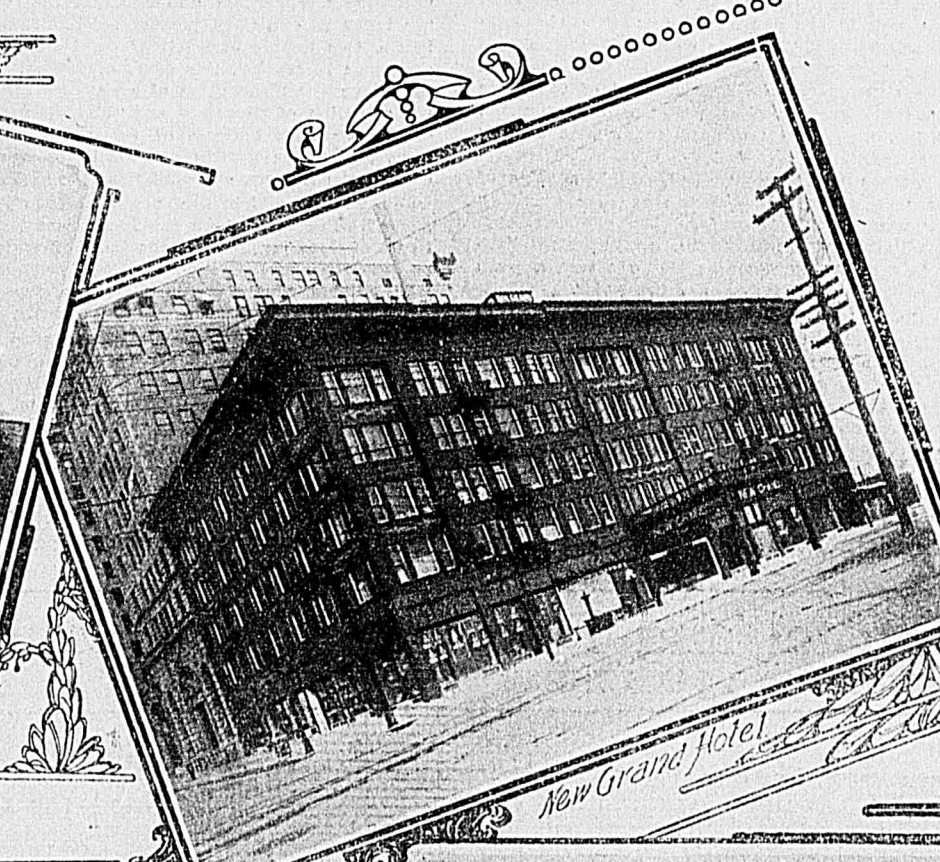
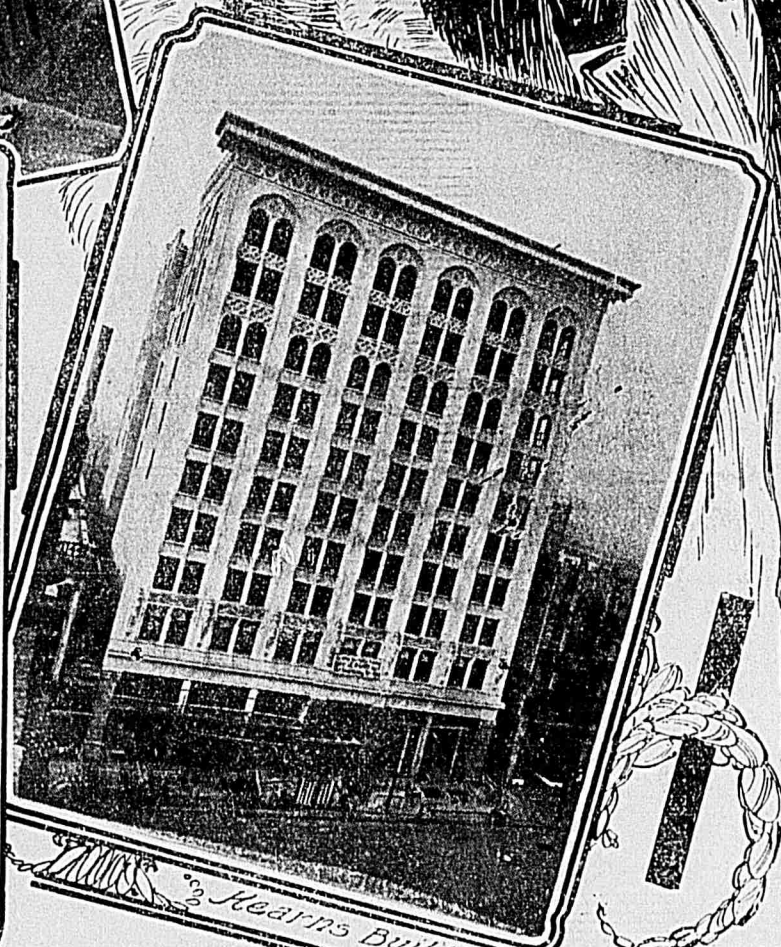
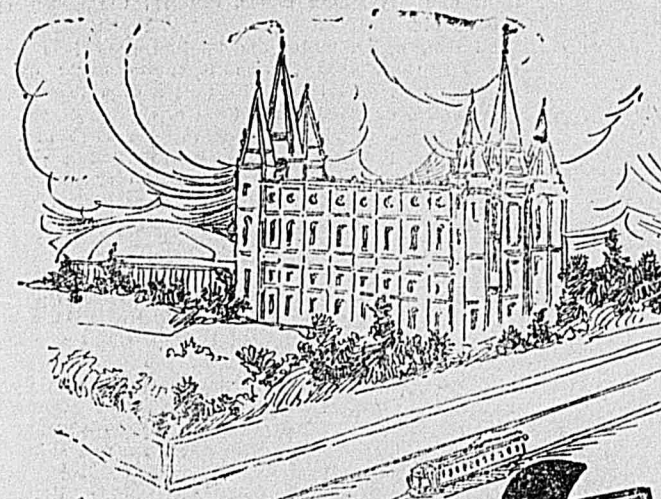


Salt Lake City



Salt Lake, historic City, by the Inland Sea.
Temperate in climate, rare to a degree
In those attractions that are sought for most.
Attractions that few other cities boast.

It is no exaggeration to say that Salt Lake with its official population of 32,777, stand unique in its scenic loveliness, nestling on the foothills of the Wasatch range, a location that was once a picturesque bay in the great geologic fresh-water sea that covered the major part of Utah's area with sections of southern Idaho, western Nevada and a section of Colorado. This vast body of water, Lake Bonneville, was in the fulness of its magnitude when this part of the earth was within the arctic circle, and glaciers filled the canyons, dropping vast icebergs into the land-locked waters, and of this there only remains America's salt sea, the Great Salt Lake.

The Wasatch hills, "rock ribbed and ancient as the sun," rise a natural shield on the north and east, curving around to the west, 20 miles below the lake's south shore, and crossing to a mountainous union with the Quairrh range pushing up from the south, and running north with serried crests to drop precipitately into the southern waters of the Great Salt Lake, an imposing vista. This makes a basin about 20 miles square, and opening on to the blue-green waters of the lake, a basin dotted with flourishing towns and villages, and rich as to its lands with agricultural industries, while the canyons opening into it, canyons once solid with glacial masses, now torn with valuable mining properties, smelting and milling plants. The fertile valley of the Great Salt Lake is threaded with railroads running east and west, north and south—scenic scenery, mountain scenery, temperate skies, an equable climate, an health giving atmosphere, the natural center for a territory with a radius of 500 miles, that is rich in the products of the earth, and opulent in growing commercial and industrial activities.

AMID SNOW CAPPED PEAKS.

The central setting, the state capital, Salt Lake City, stands 4,200 feet above the sea level, while the snow-capped peaks to the east and west, 8,000 feet additional, displaying varied beauties of canyon, crag, crest, pass and sheer descents of granite rock and evergreen entwined. From their lofty peaks which only the most active can ascend, may be seen a panoramic vista unsurpassed even by the canyon of the Colorado, and spread out before the eye in indescribable beauty—

"Such sights as youthful poets dream,
On summer eves by haunted stream."

And as one gazes at the valley, the great body of salt water to the northwest, the tumultuous mountain ranges in other directions, Ossas piled on Pelons, he would faint exclaim with Byron,

"It is a godly sight to see
What heaven hath done for this delicious land."

The area of Salt Lake City is four miles east and west, by three miles north and south—the streets being arranged at right angles to each other, most of them 132 feet wide, and lined with shade trees, with water from the mountains running through the ditches at their base. The general lay and plan of the town is such as to add a scenic effect that never fails to elicit admiration from travelers and tourists who may be seen here every day in the year, sometimes hundreds at a time. Salt Lake is a city of homes, as it was intended to be by its founder, President Brigham Young, the latter-day Moses who led his people across the trackless sagebrush wastes of the eastern plains and through the rocky fastnesses of the mountains to this lovely valley. Homes are built here for comfort, and in the growth of the city, asphalt pavements, removal of poles from street centers, new homes and residences by the hundreds, great business blocks, and rapidly extending electric and steam railways, expanding industries, and extending agricultural operations are rapidly making Salt Lake City one of the more noted centers of interest on the Pacific slope.

BALMY CLIMATE.

To speak more in detail of the climate, the weather bureau characterizes it as agreeable and salubrious, with air dry, clear, and bracing, not unlike that of northwestern Texas and northern New Mexico. The mercury rarely falls to zero, snows are not deep, except up in the mountains where depth of snow means correspondingly more water for summer's irrigation; and only occasionally does wintry weather last for any length of time. Spring generally comes early, the summer is pleasant, high temperatures not being uncomfortable because of the dryness of the atmosphere. While irrigation is highly developed in this valley, the astonishing success of dry farming, not only in this valley but over the state, tends to relieve apprehension of grain crops depending on the weather. The fall of the year in this valley is generally a charming season, the balmy weather, as was noted particularly this year, often extending into the properly winter season. In the latter season, the annual mean temperature is 51 degrees, pleasant for residents to consider as they read of temperatures 15 to 40 degrees below zero in less favored cities elsewhere.

Salt Lake City is "well connected" by rail with all sections of the country by the Gould and Harriman lines, while the Bamberger electric makes a third connection with Ogden, with a reasonable certainty that one of the Hill lines will also enter this city within the next 18 months. The Gould and Harriman interests expended enormous sums in erecting costly passenger stations here, to say nothing of immense outlays in vastly increased yardage and general traffic facilities. Salt Lake's street railway system acknowledges no superior for equipment and efficiency in operation. It extends now north nearly to Beck's Hot Springs, and southward to Sandy, five miles below Murray. Large amounts are now being expended in building up costly additional power plants and much additional money will be spent.

FEATURES OF INTEREST.

It is doubtful if any other city four times its size in this country has the features of interest so characteristic of Salt Lake. The Mormon Temple and Tabernacle are the chief centers of attraction, situated in the central 10-acre block, and surrounded by a high adobe wall built in 1854. The Temple, a most imposing structure, of native granite from Little Cottonwood Canyon, was begun in 1853 and dedicated in 1893. It is 189 1/2 feet long by 99 feet wide, with six towers all terminating in terraced spires, the central, east end tower being 223 1/2 feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of the angel Moroni, 12 1/2 feet high, blowing a trumpet. This statue was designed by the noted sculptor Dullin. The entire edifice covers an area of 21,850 square feet, and cost \$4,000,000. It is not open to the public, being exclusively devoted to religious purposes. The Tabernacle, just west of the Temple, is open to public inspection. It is one of the world's curiosities, elliptical in shape, 350 feet long, 150 feet wide, 70 feet high in the clear, the interior presenting an oval arch without any center support, one of the largest self supporting arches in America, and probably the largest in the world constructed wholly of wood. The galleries are 480 feet long by 30 feet wide, and the auditorium has a comfortable seating capacity of 8,000 people, though 11,000 people can be crowded in there. The Tabernacle contains one of the world's most remarkable organs, containing over 5,000 pipes, and five complete organs with 105 stops and accessories and capable of 400 tonal varieties. The organist, Prof. J. J. McClellan, has a wide reputation. He is one of the country's best organ executants, and is ably assisted by E. P. Kimball and Tracy Cannon.

IMPOSING STRUCTURES.

Assembly Hall is another historic structure in the Tabernacle section of the great square, seating 3,000 people; beautifully landscaped, garden and park with numerous shade trees, making a whole most agreeable to the eye. Other objects of special interest are, the historic Beehive house, built and occupied by Brigham Young, and later by successive presidents of the church; the Lion House; the new and fine administration building devoted to the offices of the presiding bishop of the church; the L. D. S. university buildings, including one of the most completely equipped structures for gymnasium purposes in the country; the great Utah Hotel, being completed at a cost of over a million; the extensive Z. C. M. I. establishment, one of the largest department stores in the country; the skyscraper Newhouse buildings, the Federal building, the elegant new home of the Commercial club, the impressive Mining Exchange, the lofty Kearns building with front of glistening terra cotta; the historic Salt Lake theater, the model school buildings, the state city and county building, honestly constructed at a million cost. There is Fort Douglas, one of the most attractive posts in the army, where a whole regiment of troops are stationed; the historic Palace of America—a wife of President Brigham Young and cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland; University of Utah buildings; Westminster college buildings, the great Catholic cathedral costing half a million, the church and Gothic First Presbyterian church, First Methodist church, the Romanesque Immanuel Baptist church, the palatial Gould and Harriman railroad passenger stations, unsurpassed in the west, the latter containing historical paintings valued at \$250,000; the impressive buildings, one of plant of The Deseret Evening News, the four large and commodious structures of the St. Mark's, L. D. S., Holy Cross and Judge-Mcree hospitals, the great group of warehouses in the western part of the city, etc.

A visit to Salt Lake City and its ideal environment always repays the tourist who carries away with him only the pleasantest of recollections of the trip.